

Borehole

10-05-07**Log Event A****Borehole Information**

Farm : <u>A</u>	Tank : <u>A-105</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E25-71</u>
N-Coord : <u>41,263</u>	W-Coord : <u>47,721</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>688.48</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>4/30/1962</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness, in. : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>75</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was originally drilled in April 1962 and completed to a depth of 75 ft with 6-in.-diameter casing. There is no mention in the driller's log that the casing was perforated or grouted.

"As-built" drawings for the A Tank Farm indicate the original borehole was constructed with 6-in., schedule-30 pipe; however, this type of pipe was not identified in applicable engineering references. The casing thickness for the borehole is assumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. casing.

The top of the casing is the zero reference for the log. The casing lip is approximately even with the ground surface.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>10/1996</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJO-HAN-13</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Logging Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>11/20/1996</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>27.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>11/21/1996</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>75.5</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>31.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



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Log Run Number :	<u>3</u>	Log Run Date :	<u>11/21/1996</u>	Logging Engineer:	<u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.:	<u>32.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.:	<u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u>	Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. :	<u>26.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. :	<u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.:	<u>n/a</u>

Logging Operation Notes:

This borehole was logged in three log runs. The total logging depth achieved by the SGLS was 75.5 ft.

Analysis Information

Analyst : S.D. Barry

Data Processing Reference : MAC-VZCP 1.7.9

Analysis Date : 03/12/1998

Analysis Notes :

The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra for all logging runs met the acceptance criteria established for peak shape and system efficiency. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the peak resolution and channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation.

Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing (based on a 6-in., schedule-40 pipe) were applied to the entire logged interval during the analysis process.

Shape factor analysis was applied to the SGLS data and provided insights into the distribution of Cs-137 contamination and into the nature of zones of elevated total count gamma-ray activity not attributable to gamma-emitting radionuclides.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made and the naturally occurring radionuclides. The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations. Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.

A plot of the shape factor analysis results is also included. The plot is used as an interpretive tool to help determine the radial distribution of man-made contaminants around the borehole.

Results/Interpretations:

The only man-made radionuclide detected in this borehole was Cs-137. Cs-137 contamination was detected continuously from the ground surface to 6 ft, intermittently from 6 to 32 ft, sporadically from 32 to 57 ft, and



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nearly continuously from 57 ft to the bottom of the logged interval (75.5 ft).

At a depth of approximately 22 ft, the KUT concentration values decrease slightly.

An analysis of the shape factors associated with applicable segments of the spectra was performed. The shape factors provide insights into the distribution of the Cs-137 contamination and into the nature of zones of elevated total count gamma-ray activity not attributable to gamma-emitting radionuclides. The Cs-137 contamination was measured above the 1 cps threshold for calculating shape factor CsSF1 from the ground surface to 4 ft, at 13 ft, and from 70 to 75.5 ft. CsSF1 indicates the Cs-137 contamination is uniformly distributed in the sediments surrounding the borehole from just below the ground surface to 3 ft and at 13 ft. Shape factor CsSF1 indicates the contamination at the bottom of the borehole appears to be local to the casing.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Report for tank A-105.